



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PSYCHOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

Elementos de Microbiología para uso de los estudiantes de medicina y veterinaria. Por LUIS DEL RIO Y DE LARA. Madrid, 1899, pp. 645.

The author of this portly volume with its 195 figures in text is Professor of Normal Histology and Pathological Anatomy in the Medical Faculty at Saragossa, and the author of many other papers and essays on biological, medical, and hygienic subjects. He received, moreover, a gold medal from the Ninth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography. The bibliography given at pages 214-218, together with the frequent references in the text to standard names and authorities, proves his control of the literature of the topics with which he deals. The book is intended for medical and veterinary students, and the subjects considered are treated in great detail. Part I (pages 19-220) is devoted to the general technique of microbiology (instruments, culture-mediums, culture-technique, microscopy of microbes, etc.); Part II (pp. 221-380) deals with the microbe in general (morphology, structure, chemistry, physiology, functions, milieu, immunity, etc.); Part III (pp. 381-626) treats of the genuine microbial diseases of man and the domestic animals. Of particular interest to Americans at this time are the accounts of yellow fever and the bubonic plague (pp. 572-578.) Professor del Rio protests against the injustice of those governments that, by a quasi-despise of veterinary science, create an anti-scientific primogeniture to the advantage of the physician. In microbiology the great importance of the study of animals in relation to the diseases of man is apparent. Altogether this book contains a mass of very useful and interesting scientific information.

ALEX. F. CHAMBERLAIN.

A Study of the Sense Epithets of Shelley and Keats. By MARY GRACE CALDWELL. (Wellesley College Psychological Studies) Poet Lore, X, 1898. pp. 573-579.

By a careful count and tabulation of the sense epithets used by these poets the author is able to bring out several points of interest with regard to them. In Shelley's work about 80% of the epithets are visual, 9% auditory and 8% tactual; in Keats's about 74% are visual, 11% auditory and 10% tactual. Adjectives of taste and smell were also counted, but the proportion is small. There is little reason to imagine that this order of the senses would be changed by a census of other poets and is strong testimony to the general "eye-mindedness" of the literary side of life. Of course many of the terms are used metaphorically, about 43% by Shelley, against 39% by Keats. Per line Keats uses many more sense words than Shelley; in the case of visual words the proportion is about 5:3, and in the cases of the other senses decidedly greater. Shelley, however, uses color words with greater frequency; Keats, those for brightness and form. Both poets speak of blue, green, white and gold more frequently than of red. In general the epithets show that "Shelley is the more subjective Keats the more objective of the two poets."

E. C. S.